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TANGIER TALKS DELAYED DUE TO SOVIET REQUEST

Bogomolov Wants Parley Postponed; Spain Will Not Attend Conference

The Soviet Union has asked for the postponement of the Franco-British-American conversations about the future status of Tangiers, which was scheduled to begin yesterday in Paris and this has caused a last-minute hitch, according to a July 3 Stockholm dispatch quoting reliable reports from Paris.

In consequence of this delay, it is doubtful when the talks will begin. Soviet Ambassador to Paris, Alexander Bogomolov, is believed to have made this request to French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, on the night of July 2.

When the Soviet Ambassador was told that he would be kept informed of the talks, he replied that it was no question of being kept informed but the question of being consulted in the same manner as other Powers.

Another report states that no representatives of Franco Spain will be present at the talks on Tangiers. It was understood that it was proposed that until the conference closed no information as to how the international zone of Tangiers would be adjusted would be given to the Spanish Government.

Meanwhile, the British experts who arrived in Paris on the night of July 2 are now awaiting developments, and Bidault is said to have had a long talk on the subject with President De Gaulle on the morning of July 3.

In some quarters, the report added, the failure to invite the Soviets to the conference at the start is being criticised and considered as a diplomatic error.

Continuing, the dispatch said that now that the European War is over there no longer appears to be any justification for the continued occupation by Spanish troops of the international zone of Tangiers. The Spanish Government has already expressed its desire to regulate the international zone and has indicated that she is ready to enter negotiations with Great Britain and the United States and France over that question.

It is expected that the conclusion reached by the three Powers participating in the present conversations will be communicated to the Spanish Government at an early date. It is also expected that the Soviet Government will also be represented on the Board of Control.

It is recalled that the international zone of Tangiers was occupied by Spanish troops in June, 1940. The British Government expressed its disapproval of the Spanish action and the right to take up the whole question at a later date. The United States Government also told Spain to withdraw its rights.

FRANCO-SYRIAN TALKS

New Negotiation's Said Under Way for Economic Accord

The French are preparing to open new negotiations with the Governments of Syria and Lebanon, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting Paris reports. The scope of the negotiations is said to include commercial, economic and cultural matters but not questions of military interests of the powers concerned in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, the French Press Agency correspondent in Damascus interprets the diplomatic conversations now being held as the prelude to early developments in the Levant crisis.

The Lebanese Prime Minister arrived in Damascus and held talks with Syrian Government leaders while Rene Massigli, French Ambassador to London, has just returned to England after staying several days in Paris. Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to France, is about to leave for London. Authorized circles in London also feel that these trips are undertaken for the resumption of French-British conversations.

The United States, according to Cairo's Arab Information Agency, is reported to have requested permission to build an airfield in Lebanon. The same agency states that talks are now going on in Beirut between the American diplomatic representatives and the Lebanese Government.

Smuts in London

General Jan Smuts, chief delegate of the Union of South Africa to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, arrived in London on July 1 on his way back to South Africa from San Francisco, says a Domei Lisbon dispatch.

French Court Issues Order to Confiscate Weygand's Property

The French Supreme Court today issued orders for the confiscation of the property of Marshal Maxim Weygand, says a Domei dispatch from Zurich on July 3. Marshal Weygand was Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces succeeding Marshal Maurice Gamelin in the spring of 1940 at the time of the downfall of France.

CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND HOLDS 4-HOUR DISCUSSION

No Official List of Names for Submission to Viceroy Drawn Up, Azad Reveals

According to a July 3 Lisbon dispatch, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met in Simla at 2 p.m. the same day presided by the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Mahatma Gandhi was present at the meeting which adjourned after four hours discussion.

It is understood that President Azad gave the Committee a survey of the development in connection with the latest conference and the result of his meeting with Lord Wavell, and told them that the main item which the Committee had to take up immediately was the question of selecting Congress personnel for the new executive council.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also reported on his talks with the viceroy after which a general discussion followed.

On his return from the Meeting, the Congress President told an All India Radio correspondent that the Committee had general discussions and no official list of names for submission to the Viceroy had so far been drawn up.

The General Secretary of the Congress, Acharya Kripalani, indicated that there is to be no announcement by the Working Committee during the present session until the Viceroy announces the final selection of members of the proposed executive council.

There will be two sittings of the Committee on Wednesday, July 4, at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi will not attend the morning sitting, but for his convenience, the afternoon session will be held at Mannerville.

Before Tuesday's session began, Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, had talks with Mahatma Gandhi and five other members of the Congress Working Committee including Dr. Rajondra Prassad. It is understood that when the Working Committee begins its discussion on the question of the results of the conference, the foremost Provincial Premiers will be invited to be present and report on affairs in their respective provinces.

CZECH DEMANDS MADE

Prime Minister Fierlinger Insists on Frontiers Pre-Munich

According to a London dispatch to Lisbon, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, Dr. Zdenek Fierlinger, in a broadcast from Prague last night on his return from Moscow said he has received Soviet assurances that Czechoslovakia had full rights to insist on their pre-Munich frontiers.

Fierlinger said: "It was pointed out to the Polish representatives that the part of Silesia where aggression was made and where Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany meet is an indispensible part of the Czechoslovak economic system. Without the coal of Tessin, industry could not be maintained."

"In our discussions with the Polish representatives," he said, "we were able to see how closely Poland feels the loss of considerable areas in the east. This is why Warsaw began months ago to look through the coals in the Tessin area but they are wrong in believing that the Poles hold a majority there."

Charter Before Aussies

Francis Ford, Acting Australian Prime Minister, declared on July 3 that the Australian Government intends to present the World Charter to the Australian House of Representatives soon to ask for its ratification, according to a Canberra dispatch, says a Domei Lisbon report. It is further reported that John Curtin, the Australian Prime Minis- corpses on boats and throw them into the Yangtze River.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION REPORTED IN FINAL STAGE

Churchill Makes Last Campaign Speech; Votes From Servicemen Overseas Received

The British general election is now in its final stage, according to a Stockholm report, which adds that all the rules and regulations of the election will be posted soon.

Already votes cast by servicemen overseas are arriving in Britain—164 have been flown from the Channel islands. Arrangements are being made for the occupation troops just arrived in Berlin.

In London, the Government officials continue to divide their time between their offices and their constituencies away from the capital. Winston Churchill has already made his last campaign speech, saying "It may be the last time I address you as Prime Minister. That rests with you. I await your answer with confidence."

Meanwhile another report said that the controversy between Churchill and the leader of the Labor Party, Clement Attlee, over the degree of control on Labor policy exercised by the party's executive committee has been carried a step further. Churchill had issued an invitation to Attlee to give the nation a full explanation on the issue and Attlee has published his reply.

The Prime Minister's letter expressed concern about a series of speeches made by Mathews, the chairman of the Labor Party's executive committee.

"I certainly expected," Churchill wrote, "that you would make efforts to establish your position against Mathews. But nothing like this has occurred and we are left in a position that you have given me instructions which you have personally rejected but which remain the official instructions of the committee."

"It appeared," went on Churchill, "that a Labor government would be subject to the direction of this committee." "We must consider," he goes on, "how very few members of this committee are responsible to the public. I fear the situation is extremely disquieting and ought to be fully explained by you to the nation."

In reply, Attlee said that at no time has the committee ever thought to give instructions to the Labor Party as it had no power to do so.

Attlee continued. "In regards to continuity in prime forces, a Labor government would follow our policy in accordance with the principles on which its members had been elected. This is a sound constitutional doctrine, and presumably a conservative government will do the same.

"I am sorry," added Attlee, "that you should have been further upset owing to the lack of acquaintance with the procedure of the democratic parties in general and of the Labor Party in particular."

GERMANS MUST WORK

Allied Invasion Forces HQ to Abolish Phantom Population

Since the downfall of Germany there were still some government officials of the former German government on the payroll though not actually working but payment of salaries to these officials will be stopped hereafter unless they actually work, it was announced by the headquarters of the Allied Invasion Forces in Europe on July 3, says a Lisbon dispatch.

By this step the phantom population in the occupied areas of Germany will be wiped out while aiming to establish the principle that those who do not work are not entitled to eat.

BELGIAN DEADLOCK SEEN

King Leopold III May Retire From Throne

The political situation in Belgium has reached a complete deadlock over the question of the abdication of King Leopold III and has shown no signs of any improvement in the last two weeks, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. A report from Brussels, however, says that the King seems to have made up his mind to give up the Throne.

The dispatch added that the Belgian Procurator-General who returned to Brussels from Salzburg where King Leopold is at present staying, handed over a personal note from the King to Prince Charles, Regent, and acting Prime Minister Van Acker.

Well-informed quarters are convinced that in his note the King expressed his intention to retire from the Throne.

Bloodiest Battles in Pacific War Waged In Okinawa Area, Enemy Broadcasts Admit

Admitting that the bloodiest and most devastating battles were waged in the Okinawa area, the like of which have never been recorded in the annals of warfare in East Asia, and that the Americans were forced to pay stupendously for the Okinawa operations, enemy broadcasts commented on the operations in the Okinawa area, further revealing how fearlessly the Japanese Forces fought, and pointed out the difficulties ahead of the Americans in their struggle against Japan, according to a dispatch from a certain base to the Mainichi.

Quoting a recent editorial of the New York Times, a San Francisco broadcast said, "The Okinawa operations started following the landing of the American 77th division on the Kerama Islands on March 26, and, for the ensuing six weeks, the war situation in Europe showed a sudden change with the anti-Axis victory over the German forces. In the meantime, the American 10th Army was barely able to approach the suburbs of Naha during the same six weeks. In consideration of the difficulties endured by the Americans in the Okinawa area, greater privations and setbacks must be anticipated in the future when continuing hostilities against Japan. In the Okinawa area, the bloodiest battles were staged, the like of which has not been witnessed in the fighting in East Asia.

"The Okinawa operations were bloodier and deadlier than the Yiojima campaign though the concentric fire was fiercer in the battles staged on Yiojima. The American officers who led their men in the Okinawa area were astounded by the Japanese military strategy which was skilfully put into action in accordance with the fluctuation of the war situation. Hampered by the stiff Japanese resistance on the Okinawa front, the American forces had to stop the strategic bombing of Japan for a while. During the Okinawa operations, the B-29's were mainly employed in conducting tactical bombings of Japan, assailing groups of airfields and advance bases. The B-29's are now being used again in the strategic bombing of Japan starting with the incendiary attacks against Nagoya.

"Despite the superb technique, the Japanese Forces were not able to lead the Okinawa campaign to success, but their strategy is to give full play to Japan's spiritual potential and material strength in any other operations to be waged in the future."

Fear of Japanese Revealed

The above mentioned broadcast eloquently reveals the fact that the fearless action of the Special Attack Corps has hampered the activities of the B-29's and also the enemy's extreme fear of Japanese shock attacks.

Bartholmew, UP correspondent, who accompanied the American forces to their Okinawa expedition said, "With the vanguard of the Marine Corps, I entered Naha today. The town was completely devastated and when I headed for the northern coast of the Asato River which runs through the town, I could witness fierce fighting still raging right in the heart of the town. The place was so completely wrecked that I could hardly imagine that it was once a prosperous town with a population of 60,000 publishing five Japanese dailies. No pedestrians were seen, but the streets were littered with corpses of American soldiers, and bits of blasted tanks and guns blocked our way. I have never seen such a grim scene."

A correspondent of the CBS also described the gruesome scene he had witnessed in Naha in his article entitled, "The Naha Hill is smeared with blood." He said, "In order to capture a hill only 130 feet high, the American forces had to labor inch by inch for six days and had to retreat three times. During the 16-hour battle, the Americans had to pour 30,000 shells in to a very narrow hilly area while the warships off Naha and aircraft constantly supported the ground action. The Japanese stayed in their hiding places so carefully that they could not be found from 25 yards away. The Japanese shock attack units killed a tremendous number of American fighting men. To advance 400 yards, it took the Americans five days. In order to blast one hole sheltering some Japanese, we had to use a 5,000-pound dynamite. In a single duel, the American forces sustained casualties mounting to 40 per cent of the entire strength. The American and Japanese fighting men often battled at close quarters hurling hand grenades against each other."

JAMES BYRNES SWORN IN AS SECRETARY OF STATE

Department Anxious Over Possible Diplomatic Changes by 'Ex-Assistant President'

According to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon, James Byrnes was given the oath of office as Secretary of State on Tuesday. The oath was administered on the White House lawn in Washington. After being inducted into office, Byrnes said, "A change in the secretaryship of state at this time involves no change in the basic principles of our foreign policy."

James Byrnes, whose name President Truman is sending for confirmation, is generally known for his straightforward manner. Observers believe he may open the way to a new era of "plain speaking" in America's foreign policy. Under the present law, Byrnes would succeed to the presidency in the event of Truman's death or disability prior to the next presidential election in 1948.

Meanwhile, the State Department high command is as anxious as the public to know what changes the 66 year-old former "assistant president" intends to make in the diplomatic corps. The resignations of Joseph Grew, assistant undersecretary and the six assistant secretaries picked by Edward Stettinius are now on Truman's desk.

It is also learned that James Byrnes will accompany President Truman to the July meeting in Europe with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Stalin.

In the meanwhile, it was announced in the House of Representatives on Tuesday that the special assistant to President Truman, Harry Hopkins, has retired because of ill health. Hopkins was adviser to President Roosevelt. It appears that Truman had hoped Hopkins would accompany him to the meeting with Churchill and Stalin to be held some time this month.

Richardson's New Post

According to a Delhi dispatch to Lisbon General Douglas MacArthur has announced the appointment of Lieutenant General Robert Richardson as commanding general in the mid-Pacific.

10 PER CENT RATION CUT IN STAPLE FOOD DECIDED

Plan to Be in Effect From July To October; Will Start Here August 11

The ration of principal foodstuffs will be reduced 10 per cent from July to October in view of various present conditions, it was announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

The new ration plan was explained by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Ishiguro at the Cabinet Council held on Tuesday, and was approved by the Cabinet.

The announcement of the Board of Information follows.

"In view of various present circumstances, the ration of principal foodstuffs will be reduced 10 per cent during the period from July to October, as a temporary urgent measure.

"1. The ration to all households will be reduced 10 per cent uniformally, and the new ration will be enforced under proper methods according to the actual conditions in all districts.

"2. The special labor service ration will also be reduced 10 per cent. The distribution of rations to all factories and works should be carried out strictly and accurately.

"3. Along with the reduction in rations, production of vegetables throughout urban and rural districts should be encouraged, and the distribution system should be improved. Also, for encouraging local diets, utilization of flour, rationalization of cooking and encouragement of complete chewing, the officials concerned throughout the country should advise the people regarding the rationalization of their livelihood.

"4. The enforcement of the reduced rationing of principal foodstuffs will be commenced on July 11, but in case of large cities, it will be from August 11."

Large consumption cities where the reduced ration will be enforced from August 11, or one month later than in other districts are; Tokyo Metropolis (35 wards, including Ichikawa City, Musashi-machi, and Mitaka-machi), Yokohama, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Sakai, Fuse, Kobe, Amagasaki, Nishinomiya, Hiroshima, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Tobata, Yawata, Wakamatsu, and Fukuoka.

VARIOUS AREAS RAIDED BY 250 B-29 BOMBERS

Himeji, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi Hit; Okinawa-Based Raiders Active

Approximately 250 B-29's attacked Himeji, Takamatsu, Tokushima and Kochi from late Tuesday night until early Wednesday morning, according to a communique issued by the Central Army District Headquarters. The communique follows:

1. Approximately 250 B-29's from southern bases, from late on the night of July 3 to the early morning of July 4, penetrated this Army District in five separate formations.

2. The following are the main areas attacked by the enemy: Wakasa Bay and Osaka Bay, mines laid off the western coast of Yamaguchi Prefecture, Himeji, Takamatsu, Tokushima, and Kochi cities.

3. Losses sustained and war results achieved are now being investigated.

A total of 17 large enemy planes, believed to have come from a base in the Okinawas, appeared from over an island south of Kagoshima at about 2:30 p.m., July 2, and then flew over the Kumamoto City area.

Approximately 100 Okinawa-based enemy planes, most of which were P-47's and P-51's, appeared in scattered formation from about 12.20 p.m. to 1:13 p.m., July 3, over Satsuma and Kagoshima Bays and attacked the Japanese air bases.

The greater part of the enemy forces, consisting of about 50 planes, flew over Shimabara, the Ariake Sea, Omura, and west of Saseho. About 30 other planes attacked the Omuta Peninsula and the Shikaya area. Twenty other planes flew over the northwestern part of Kagoshima Prefecture. Over the Saseho area, Japanese Air Units brought down five of the raiders for certain. It is believed that considerable further war results were obtained.

Late on the night of July 2, enemy planes appeared from three directions over a wide area. Five of these planes for about 30 minutes from 11:15 p.m., flying singly, appeared from over Kumanonada and flew over Wakasa Bay. Turning about, the planes flew over toward the Tokai Army District passing over Fukui and Gifu prefecture. At about the same time, 15 enemy planes flying singly, appeared via the Kii Channel, flew in a northerly direction along the eastern coast of Shikoku, penetrated the Wakayama Prefecture area, dropped bombs in the area southwest of Kainan City, and left via the southern part of Nara Prefecture from about 12:20 a.m. to 1:20 a.m., July 3, flying over the area southeast of the Kii Peninsula. Some fires were started by the raiders but were brought under control early in the morning and damage was slight.

From about 12:20 a.m. to 12:40 a.m., three enemy planes appeared over the Bungo Chanel. At about 9:30 p.m., July 2, one enemy plane appeared over the southwestern extremity of Shikoku and flew over Tosa Bay. After 10 p.m. one enemy plane appeared over Tosa Bay and then flew off southward. At about 4:10 a.m., July 3, one B-29 which appeared from over the southwestern extremity of Shikoku, passed over the Bungo Channel and Yamaguchi City.

At about 12:06 p.m., July 3, one B-29 penetrated the Hamamatsu area, flew over Numazu, went southward along the eastern coast of Izu, and flew off from the Shimoda area at about 1:35 p.m.

About 120 P-51's based in the south, led by three B-29 bombers, principally attacked airfields in Ibaraki and Tochigi prefectures from about one hour from noon on Wednesday.

The main strength of the enemy planes, numbering about 80, came by way of Choshi, while the rest, 40 in number, appeared from the vicinity of Mito.

At about the same time, several P-51's appeared over the southwestern part of the Keihin district.

REGISTRATION SIMPLIFIED

Revised Regulations Announced by Justice Ministry

The Justice Ministry proclaimed and simultaneously enforced on July 4 revision of the regulations governing the formalities of wartime registration and the special treatment of the formalities of registration on the basis of the Revised Law of the Wartime Civil Special Cases which was made public on June 20.

The aim of the revision of the regulations is to simplify procedure as well as to economize paper and labor power for the convenience of the people.

When the whole or a part of the registration book was burned the application for a new registration had so far been recorded in a temporary registration book. By the revision, the application itself will substitute a temporary registration book.

The registration for the loss of buildings due to air raids or compulsory dispersion can be made only to the Tax Office. When filing the application of such registration to the Tax Office two copies of the application should be presented.

No Major Fight Seen In Miri Battle Zone; Enemy Moving Forces

Domei

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 4.—The Japanese Forces in the Miri area, entrenched firmly in jungle positions are continuing to fight fiercely. Since the enemy landing on June 20 there was only one clash north of Miri and no large-scale fighting has taken place yet. The enemy, while bringing up reinforcements, is bearing down southward on Miri and advancing a part of their forces toward Lutong. On June 28 the enemy seem to have made contact near Point Baram with other enemy units moving south from Brunei Bay.

CHUNGKING GIVEN NOTHING OF STILWELL ROAD GOODS

Regime Dissatisfied As Yank Forces Take Away All Supplies Coming Over Highway

T. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 3.—Chungking is now extremely dissatisfied as goods carried to China by the so-called Stilwell Road are almost entirely given to the American air forces, and practically nothing is supplied to Chungking. Since the latter part of January, the Stilwell Road is used mainly for carrying supplies to the 14th Air Force and the supply capacity of the highway is being gradually increased under the control of the Wartime Transportation Control Bureau of China.

For increasing the efficiency of the highway, the Control Bureau is strictly enforcing the control of goods carried by it, and is particularly prohibiting the transportation of general goods for private consumption in order to suppress inflation. The Bureau's efforts are almost entirely devoted to the transportation of war supplies to the American forces.

With the completion of the oil pipe along the Stilwell Road this spring, trucks which were formerly used in carrying fuel are now devoted for the transportation of other materials, which are, however, for the American forces. Chief of Staff MacClure of the American forces is concurrently the vice-director of the Transportation Control Bureau and thus possesses actual authority in directing the transportation.

"The question of supply to Chungking is not solved with the opening of this highway, and there has been too much propaganda regarding the value of the highway," he recently said. "Unless we gain the ports on the coast we cannot give Chungking such supplies as please it."

Also, a Reuter report said that the opening of the Stilwell Road did not mean the increase of the supply, but that its spiritual effect on Chungking would be large.

Thus it has become evident that the Stilwell highway has no value except for propaganda purposes.

DELEGATES AT CHUNGKING

Full Attendance of 240 Members Of Political Council Doubtful

About 100 members of the People's Political Council have already arrived at Chungking from Chengtu, Kunming and other places to attend the 45th session of the People's Political Council which is scheduled to be held at Chungking on July 7, according to a Chungking dispatch to Lisbon, reports Domei.

It is considered doubtful however, that the majority of the total of 240 members of the Council, with the exception of eight members of the Yenan authorities who proclaimed their non-participation in the meeting, will attend the session in view of the existing traffic difficulty.

Because there is no possibility at present for any compromise between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek has dispatched Kwang En-pei and eight other members of the national Socialist Party which is maintaining a neutral attitude toward the Kuomintang-Communist strife to Yenan to induce the Yenan authorities to send delegates to the coming session. It is very doubtful, despite the efforts of Chiang, if Yenan will comply with Chiang's request for the participation in the session by liquidating its contention with Chungking for the last four months.

4 ENEMY VESSELS HIT IN BALIK PAPAN BATTLE

Invaders Repulsed to Shoreline In Severe Japanese Counter Offensives

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, July 4.—One U.S. minesweeper was heavily damaged and three landing barges sunk in the waters off Balik Papan in the Japanese counterattacking operations.

The Japanese Forces are firmly securing their first lines, and the enemy is bringing up reinforcements.

In a night shock attack, the Japanese damaged and set ablaze several enemy tanks.

Enemy Repulsed to Shoreline

By M. Murakawa

Of the Military Press Corps

BALIK PAPAN, July 3.—While the enemy, who finally effected a landing on the Balik Papan coast area about 1 p.m. on July 1, is constructing floating bridges to land soldiers and supplies, 12 tanks, under cover of machinegun barrage from about 150 B-24's, B-25's, SB2C's and P-38's and fleet bombardment, are taking the lead in the drive inward. However, Japanese Garrison Forces, pressing hard on the enemy with night counterattacks, have repulsed the enemy back to the shoreline. During this operation, they blasted one heavy tank, one medium tank and one supply dump and, after putting the enemy into wild disorder, all returned safely to their base.

On this day, apart from the small landing vessels, the enemy had warcraft numbering in all 120, out of which seven were large transports and 24 medium transport vessels.

Commander Exhorts Men

By M. Murakawa

Of the Military Press Corps

BALIK PAPAN, July 3.—Grim fighting goes on near the shoreline and elsewhere in Balik Papan, in which the Japanese soldiers display magnificent combat spirit.

The commanding officer here addressed his men and officers and the members of the volunteer corps exhorting them to fight as with one body in face of the enemy who had finally landed, saying, "It is for this day that we have trained and drilled night and day with dogged persistence and indomitable will. Even though the enemy has suffered stupendous losses in men, with consequent depreciation of morale, yet their material strength is such that it cannot be slighted. At this time officers and men must unite so that with the spirit of each killing 100 enemy soldiers, we may live up to the traditions of the countless soldiers who have gone before us."

More Warships Sunk

Domei

SOUTH FRONT BASE, July 3.—Further reconnaissance and investigation of the results achieved by the crack Nanso Units of the Army Air Force which, in their attacks on an enemy fleet off Balik Papan on June 25 sank one destroyer and caused several columns of fire, reveal the following additional results.

Immediately sunk—two cruisers or large type destroyers, one large destroyer, one destroyer or minesweeper.

Sunk—one oil tanker of 10,000 tons, one cruiser or one large destroyer, one warship of unidentified category sunk by self-ramming actions, fire caused on one warship of unidentified category.

Explosion at Tinian

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 4.—A big explosion suddenly occurred in the central part of Tinian Island last night. The roar of AA guns and the detonation of flare bombs was also heard. Columns of fire rose into the sky and the whole island was subsequently covered with a blanket of smoke. The above was observed from Rota Island.

Soong Sees Stalin

According to a Stockholm dispatch, Premier Stalin on Monday held his second conference with T. V. Soong, Prime Minister of China, who is now in Moscow. Soong was the guest of honor at a luncheon given Monday by V. M. Molotov, Assistant Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissar of the U S S R and the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

U.S. G-5 CORPS WRESTING POWER FROM CHUNGKING

Task Is to Attain American Economic and Military Aims in China

T. TSUTSUMI
Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 2.—The G-5 Corps is also operating in China as it did in Europe, according to a UP report, and an outline of its activity was made public by the Wedemeyer Headquarters on June 23.

The G-5 Corps under Wedemeyer is said to be the most active of all special American organs operating in the war zone, and its activity is particularly notable in the economic field. Its main economic duties are, (1) establishment and encouragement of industries producing war materials and daily necessities, (2) collection of war requirements from local factories, (3) dispatch of technical advisers to the Chungking War Production Board, (4) advising the Chungking government on the suppression of inflation and other wide economic problems, (5) stabilization of exchange rates and adjustment of gold import, and others.

Thus it is seen that Chungking is being deprived of its autonomy as regards its economic and banking policies which are being directed by the secret organ of the United States. For attaining these objectives the American organ is resorting to every possible means.

"This organ is undertaking a miraculously difficult task of fitting the wheels of Chinese economy to the war and profit," the UP dispatch revealed. "The collection of products is the most complicated task under conditions of inflation."

The activity of the G-5 Corps also can be seen in the military field. The function of the Corps under Eisenhower in Europe was said to be the adjustment of military and civil administrations, but in Chungking it is making decisions concerning the amount of Lend-Lease supplies needed by Chungking, the expansion of guerilla operations and other matters directly connected with war operations. That is to say the activity of the G-5 Corps is influencing all the military actions of Chungking. There is also proposed a plan for the members of the Corps to train Chinese army officers in regained territory.

According to the Chung Ying News Agency of Chungking, it is observed that the G-5 Corps will also undertake the administration of the recovered territory. Such activities of the corps indicate that the United States is intending to gain complete military control of China.

"The G-5 Corps is a special organ possessing extremely delicate authority that enables it to exercise a vast power in operations against Japan," the UP dispatch said.

The leader of the G-5 Corps in China is Bricken George Ohmstead, [illegible] a West Point graduate, who has under him six assistants. They are directing Chiang's subordinates. It is not known when the G-5 Corps in China was formed, but judging from the visit of Nelson to Chungking and the establishment of the Wartime Production Board, it seems to have been established about a year ago.

At any rate it is evident that by taking advantage of the semi-feudalistic condition of China and the wartime confusion, the United States is attempting to expand her influence in China for the ultimate aim of gaining complete control. Chungking, on the other hand, is not able to remain inactive before such an ambition of the United States, therefore is attempting to counter the American activity with the help of the Blue Shirt Society. The Yenan regime is also using its underground organizations to combat the G-5 Corps. Thus hereafter there will be staged a conflict among among these three influences in China.

Cholera Hits Chungking

The central broadcasting station of Chungking on July 2 reported that the American military authorities in Chungking announced that since the outbreak of epidemic in Chungking early in June the number of cholera patients in Chungking has already reached 10,000, according to Domei. It is assumed that 50 per cent of them have died already. It is impossible to ascertain exactly the number of the dead, since the majority of the patients are the people of the lower class who carry [illegible] on boats and thrown them into the Yangtse river.

[illegible] At Okinawa Bases

[illegible] B-25 medium bombers, [illegible] based at the newly constructed Okinawa air bases, participated in the bombing of South Kyushu on July 1, thus revealing the [illegible] the construction of some [illegible] in the Okinawa area [illegible] been completed by the Americans, says a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Guam dispatch. Work is being speeded up on the construction of the other bases, the re- [illegible]

West European Bloc Is Upheld to Counter Tendency to Exclusive Soviet Bloc in East

The London Economist, on June 2, writes as follows:

At the Yalta Conference a supreme effort was made to prevent a division of Europe into spheres of influence and the proposals for a western association, which had received the modified blessing of the British Government last autumn, were deliberately put aside lest they should be used by Russians to justify exclusive spheres of influence for themselves in Eastern Europe.

When the Conference was over it was possible for a brief moment to believe that this plan had succeeded and that hope for a single structure of policy for the whole of Europe. But that dream did not last long. Whether or not it is still possible to escape from the accomplished fact of a Chinese wall running across Europe from Luebeck to Trieste, it is now clear beyond any mistake that Russian influence in Eastern Europe is intended to be exclusive. So clearly has this been demonstrated that the Russians now seem to be inclined to withdraw their proposition for a closer association of the western States—which could never, of course, be intended to be as tightly drawn as the Soviet bloc in the east. In any case, the only approach that it is possible to make at present, to realize the ideal of a freely federated or united Europe is for the countries in the west—and possibly also those on the Mediterranean—to draw closer together.

On the other side of the Atlantic, the United States moved decisively toward a policy of regionalism. The Act of Chapultepec, signed at the Pan-American Conference in Mexico City, is a full regional agreement covering defence requirements and economic cooperation.

Tendency for Regionalism

At the San Francisco Conference, the Regionalists represented strongly by Latin-American States, succeeded in establishing the validity of regional agreements on defense under the loose surveillance of the Security Council.

The fact that both Russians and Americans have accepted Regionalism as a cornerstone of their foreign policy does not necessarily mean that they would favor application of the same principle to Europe. It is difficult to say precisely what their attitude now is.

Stalin in a recent speech appeared to bless the idea of a western bloc. His attitude would no doubt turn on the question whether such an association in western Europe seemed to be directed against a possible resurgence of Germany or against a possible extension of Russian power.

The Americans would undoubtedly regard special economic arrangements with suspicion. But it should be possible to convince the United States that the purpose behind closer association is to expand, not to contract foreign trade and that as a prosperous market of 120 million strong, western Europe would be a far more stable trading partner than a divided Europe, prey to depression and unemployment.

Nor would local association prevent western Europe from joining world-wide policies for expanding prosperity and international trade. If the western association could be modelled on the principles which underlie the Act of Chapultepec and on the underlying doctrine of good neighborliness, it would meet with far more sympathetic reception in the United States at present than at any other time in recent years.

Time Is Opportune

The change in attitude by the other great Powers toward regional arrangements has made smoother the way toward closer association in western Europe. It is, however, a negative factor only. The decisive factor is naturally the attitude of the western States themselves.

The Norwegians and the Dutch in the past declared themselves emphatically for "Atlantic Community." In 1943 the Dutch Foreign Minister, Van Kleffens, specifically supported the conception of a western association as a defensive wall against future German aggression. The Belgian Government, with the exception of its Communist members, is known to favor the greatest possible degree of stategic and economic integration with its neighbors.

In France, policy appears to be divided. Public opinion generally supports the idea of closer unity. They see it as a natural extension of the system of security already initiated in the Franco-Soviet Treaty. The bridge of security across Europe must be strengthened at its western end. The Government's policy is, however, equivocal and emotional—as it will very possibly remain as long as De Gaulle has chief responsibility for molding France's foreign policy. It appears that the British Government has already suggested an alliance. To this, the French replied that in order to build such an alliance on the firmest possible basis, all outstanding problems—particularly the Levant and the French occupation zone in Germany, must first be settled. There, it appears, negotiations rest. Nor are they likely to fare better as long as the basis of negotiation is the negative question of differences to be settled rather than a positive approach to policies to be jointly pursued. If advantage is to be taken of the changed attitude of the great Powers, if desire for cooperation among the smaller western Powers is to be led into constructive channels, it is not possible to wait longer upon France. The right course is to proceed with those countries that are more ready to talk business, leave an honored place for France at the table and have confidence that before long a more reasonable mood will prevail in Paris.

The time has surely come for the discussion not of the high politics of a western association, but of practical ways and means, in other words, of the logistics of the proposal. This initiative can only come from the British Government.

No Menace to Russia

It must be made absolutely clear that far from constituting a menace to Russia, the western association would strengthen the existing Anglo-Soviet and Franco-Soviet Pacts. It would be necessary to secure the understanding of, and acceptance by the United States and by the dominions that it is the practical application of the mutual assistance principle that is proposed, not the building of a fence around an exclusive and potentially aggressive combination.

Any scheme proposed must be free of any taint of British "Imperialism" or domination. The only possible policy is the good neighbor policy adjusted in form to suit the strategic and economic needs of western Europe.

The framers of the policy would also do well to avoid any suggestion of constitution making around rigid covenants. The proposal can succeed only as an association of convenience based on pragmatic principles and justified not by its theory but by its performance. There may seem to be a formidable array of obstacles to overcome. Yet, there is nothing in the nature of the proposed association to make any one of the obstacles insuperable.

At the same time the achievement of such an integration might well start new currents flowing in international life. The world seems, so far, to have found no middle term between the one extreme of imperialism and expansion by aggression and the opposite extreme of isolated sovereignty—political and economic—in which the devil takes the weakest, hindmost. State.

If the Western European Powers can prove that sovereign independence is no bar to close political and strategic association and that coordination of economic policy is possible on a wider basis than that of a single national community, they may well create the nucleus to which other states pursuing similar policies can later join themselves. In the case of associations or federations of peoples, the radiation often tends to start from a single center and flow outwards by attraction.

Conceived and developed in this way, association of Western Europe could be the new model for internationalism in the 20th century. It is proposed, in a short series of articles, to examine more closely ways and means of such a Western association.

INDIANS SEEK ANGLO-U.S. A

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—With the object of acquiring political freedom as well as to further economic development after the war, the industrial circles in India dispatched eight representatives to the United States and Britain for the purpose of soliciting economic assisance of these countries to India. It is worthy of note that India has of late begun to show a strong tendency to rely upon the economic power of the United States.

An influential member of the Indian Administrative Council is now in the United States where he is seeing leaders of the American diplomatic and trading circles in order to request for American assistance to India. He is reported to be soliciting for the supply of American implements, facilities for heavy industries and technicians to India.

A dispatch from Boston reports that the representative of the Indian Adminisrative Council, in an interview with a reporter of the Christian Science Monitor, stated that "India is now trying to secure American aid for the industrial expansion of the country after the war and I am examining at present whether it is possible to obtain the assistance required from the United States or not."

Iraq Buying Tools

According to a Bagdad report the Iraq state railways are preparing to buy 12 million pounds worth of tools and equipment from Britain. The Director General of the Railways is now in England arranging the purchase.

STRICT DISCIPLINE OF MIND IS SAID VITAL IN WARTIME

Spirit Transcending Life, Death Is Moral Basis for Victory, Chief Priest Asserts

The "exertions made in thorough conformity with the Japanese spirit transcending life and death," as the Cabinet mandate issued on June 26 declares, form the basis for victory in the Pacific War. The spirit so defined, constituting the moral basis for victory, more than compensates for an inferiority in the material engines of war. In the difficult days of the Mongol Invasion, to which the present war situation is compared, Hojo Tokimune, the Regent, hardened his will to fight by practising Dhyana or profound religious meditation in Kamakura, the seat of his government. His courageous stand against the invaders is ascribed by tradition largely to the influence of Dhyana discipline that he had imposed upon himself. The Enkakuji Temple, Kamakura, was built by him as a national center of Dhyana training. In these days of national emergency, an unshakable temper and resolute action, associated in the Japanese mind with this discipline, are the very qualities to lead the nation to victory.

Spirit Guiding Nation

Chief Priest Sogen Asahina of the Enkakuji Temple, Kamakura, told a Mainichi representative at his temple that the spirit transcending life and death, or the "spirit identifying life and death" in the language of Dhyana, must be the spirit guiding the nation at a time when the mainland was being turned into a formidable chain of fortresses. "Life and death," the Abbot stated, "are one, but this is far from implying that we can be indifferent whether we are alive or dead. If people thought that way, the war would be lost. Our primary duty is to the nation, the only vehicle through which any contribution can be made at all to universal life. But how could this be possible unless the war is won? Death is transcended, when a smaller self is merged with a larger self, and finally with the Infinite."

Our duty to His Majesty the Emperor, said Abbot Asahina respectfully, is not fulfilled, until His anxiety about the war situation is removed. The Abbot continued:

"An iron will and resolute action are vitally important at this juncture. Our efforts can attain the maximum level, and our indignation with the enemy can reach the highest point, only when we are extremely serious with ourselves. If our indignation against the enemy was not strong enough, the result would be extremely serious. What was the cause of this war? There could be no bounds to the indignation of the people against the Americans. When I visited Etajima the other day, I talked with young naval officers. These officers told me that they were ready to sacrifice their lives, if need be, for the sake of the country. Their temper was unshakable, and their will as strong as steel, for they grasped the profound truth that life and death are one.

Will Crush Enemy

"It is for the people at home to exert themselves to the utmost, so that the sacrifice of these young men may not be in vain. The Dhyana truth that life and death are one must be the guiding principle in the national administration and war industries, and, in fact, in every department of national effort. The people will then be roused to supreme efforts, with their indignation against the enemy raised to the highest pitch. There could then be no difficulty incapable of solution. In the event of an enemy invasion, the regular army and the volunteer corps will crush the enemy, fighting in the spirit transcending life and death. Dhyana identifies life and death; there can be no death but life, and no life but death. Dhyana is largely beyond verbal expression, but we see the embodiment of this Dhyana truth in the members of the Japanese Special Attack Corps."

U.S. Pressure on Neutrals

On the basis of the statement issued by the U.S. State Department authorities on June 30 an organ of the U.S. Manufacturers' Association reports that the virtual economic blockade of the United States and Britain against the neutral countries will be carried on for some time to come, according to a New York dispatch to Domei. The aim of the step taken by the United States and Britain is to prevent the flow of raw materials into such neutral countries as Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal.

Troops Returning to U.S.

More than 310,000 American officers and men are reported to have returned home from Europe following the termination of hostilities there and during July another 265,000 are expected to be sent back home, it was announced yesterday by the Transport Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, Says a Domei report quoting a Paris dispatch.

Full Use of Japan's Crack Air Forces Slated in Decisive Battle on Mainland

With the possible shifting of the battlefield to the Japanese mainland, Japan will be relieved of the difficult problem of dispatching aircraft to distant battle zones and will be able to give full play to the crack planes of the Special Attack Corps. Furthermore, with the supply of enormous manpower assured, the battle for the mainland will be waged under various favorable conditions, writes a Mainichi correspondent. His article follows:

The Japanese Air Force had to combat countless setbacks and difficulties because of extended supply lines. Accompanying Japanese Air Units active on the distant front lines for the last three years, your correspondent has witnessed the obstacles which had to be surpassed by the Japanese Air Force. The wear and tear of aircraft is great. Unless a stream of planes is continuously sent to the front, the strength of the air force becomes depleted. The longer the supply line becomes, the greater will be the number of accidents that must be expected on the way to the front, and, therefore, it is impossible to supply as many planes as requested. Even a lack of such small accessories as rivets is sometimes fatal. Disintegration in mid-air often happens due to lack of small parts and damage cannot be repaired because of lack of accessories. Such problems as the above will not be encountered when and if the Japanese mainland is turned into a battlefield.

Reason for Setback

Then, why is it that the battle for the Okinawas was lost to the enemy when bases in the Japanese mainland were used and the commissary line was short? The Okinawa operations must be judged from various angles. In anticipation of the enemy landing on the mainland, crack planes must be stored in larger quantities. Therefore, among the planes of the Army Special Attack Corps were heavy bombers, the Shinshitei, Hien, Hayabusa and Shippu whose accessories are no longer being manufactured. In case of damage, the supply of parts was sometimes difficult and repairs took time. On the contrary, when the mainland becomes a battlefield, crack planes being produced at factories at present will be able to be mobilized immediately and in case of damage, accessories will be available on the spot in quantities. Consequently, more planes will be able to participate in attacks and air duels, thus greatly increasing Japan's fighting power.

Viewing the Okinawa operations, it becomes manifest that the results obtained by new planes were much larger than those accomplished by others of inferior quality. Flying range has much to do in deciding the outcome of air operations. Fast planes are able to dash through cordons of enemy planes and barrages of anti-aircraft fire. Slow planes, on the contrary, find it difficult to conduct ramming action. The explosive capacity of bombs increases when they are launched from fast aircraft.

As the Okinawa theater of war is far from the mainland, the planes of the Special Attack Corps must be manned by well-trained airmen. Among the men who participated in the Okinawa operations, were counted some who had a record of some thousands of flying hours. When the battlefield shifts to the mainland, even those who have not been trained as thoroughly as those who took part in the Okinawa operations will be able to conduct ramming actions, thus increasing the number of planes active at one time.

Again the handicap of decreasing the amount of tonnage to be loaded on aircraft when dispatching them to a theater of war far from the mainland, will be eliminated with the approach of the enemy forces to the mainland.

Could Not Be Employed

Because of geographical conditions, special attack aircraft could not be employed in great numbers in the Okinawa fighting, and the course of attack tends to assume the nature of a "scheduled" course. In the case of a battle in Japan Proper, planes can be launched out simultaneously from all directions and in great numbers, so that the enemy will find it most difficult to put up a defense.

In the Okinawa area the enemy is employing land-based scouting planes with the result that when the Japanese Shinshitei reconnaissence planes penetrate that area at an altitude of about 10,000 meters, the enemy high-altitude Thunderbolt P-47 pursuit planes counterattack, making operations most difficult. In the case of operation over Japan Proper, however, it will be next to impossible for the enemy to reconnoiter at such high altitudes with carrier-borne planes, with the result that the Japanese counteroperations will be facilitated and the results of the Special Attack Air Units increased.

It was most difficult to make special air attacks in the Okinawas because the enemy launched operations in the rainy season. Because such poor weather conditions provided a ceiling of only about 400 to 500 meters and a visibility of but five kilometers, it was difficult to keep up incessant attacks. The enemy forces, making use of the bad weather, rushed their supply operations and the strengthening of their bases. With the stopping of the rains, visibility improves as low-lying clouds scatter and fleecy summer clouds take their place. In such weather it will be easier to strike at the enemy. The weather then will be a blessing to us.

The basic strategy of aerial warfare lies in attacking enemy air bases, blowing up runways so as to render them useless, and destroying aircraft parked on the ground. The enemy is actively engaging in this form of warfare, attacking the Japanese air bases in Kyushu and elsewhere, but are failing to achieve any notable results. The enemy will meet with less success in this when the members at the National Volunteer Corps go into action and repair any such damage with their tremendous manpower. In short, it means that, if holes blasted in runways are repaired overnight, the enemy cannot render the Japanese air bases useless.

Will Become Invulnerable

Pointing at the bases on the China Continent, the enemy is saying, "The China Continent is being prepared as the Number One air base on earth." This is because they are making use of the people under the Chungking administration in building and repairing bases quickly. In the construction of their B-29 air base chain in the Chengtu area, the enemy employed 65,000 laborers. A base with a large supply of labor is in a strong position. Therefore, when the battle shifts to Japan Proper, Japanese air bases will become invulnerable through the efforts of the National Volunteer Corps.

Considering the B-24's, B-17's, B-25's, P-47's and P-51's, which were used in their operations against Germany, to be insufficient for their operations against Japan, the enemy created the new long-distance super bomber the B-29. Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas, has said, "For full-scale attacks against Japan, B-29's are insufficient. We plan to use B-32's in the future."

Furthermore, they are intending to employ the King Cobra P-63 long-distance fighter against Japan. This fighter has a maximum speed of 640 to 690 k.p.h., a flight ceiling of 12,000 meters and a flying range of from 1,000 to 1,200 kilometers. Such matters, however, need not be a cause for any worry, for the fact that the enemy is trying hard to bring their newest aircraft into action on the battle fronts, is proof that Japan possesses superior fighter craft. The enemy clearly admits the superiority of the Japanese fighter planes. The superiority of our planes in regard to ceiling, speed and maneuverability, has been displayed over the Okinawa war theater. Japanese fighter planes have been traditionally superior always. For the last three years, your correspondent accompanying the armed forces has witnessed the superiority of Japanese fighter planes. Such crack aircraft will be stored in quantities in anticipation of a decisive battle on the mainland.

Will Utilize Okinawas

In attempting a landing on the mainland, the enemy will undoubtedly use the Okinawas as a supply base; however, the Okinawas cannot be so fully utilized as Saipan, and Leyte as they are situated within the range of Japanese bombers. Furthermore, the planes of the Japanese Special Attack Corps will hereafter constantly attack the enemy in the Okinawas.

The enemy in launching landing operations must consider the difficulty of making scout flights and of assuring air support. The enemy warships around the Okinawas were mostly protected by land-based aircraft. As soon as the enemy learned of the approach of the Special Attack Corp planes through radio detectors, the fighters based at the North and Central airfields and others at Iyejima hopped off to encounter the Japanese planes. However, in conducting landing operations, the enemy must realize the impossibility of employing land-based aircraft for the purpose of giving protection to warships.

The enemy fighters with a flying range of 1,000 kilometers can reach the skies over the Japanese mainland and participate in air duels, but when subjected to fierce attacks by Japanese aircraft, their activities will become greatly limited. The enemy aircraft can hardly manifest such power as they did in the skies over the Okinawas. Reconnaissance must be done by the planes from aircraft carriers which are exposed to constant danger of attacks by the Japanese Special Attack Corps. The fact that the enemy task forces must maneuver without relying on the support of land-based planes will constitute a great setback.

In the Okinawa area, damaged planes immediately took shelter at the North and Central airdromes on the main Okinawa Island while damaged surface craft found protection in the Kerama Islands. When the enemy surface craft and planes take part in invasion operations against Japan Proper, they will find it difficult to seek shelter, and consequently their losses will increase.

When all the points so far enumerated are considered, it becomes manifest that the decisive battle to be waged in the Japanese mainland will afford numerous advantages to the Japanese while the enemy will be forced to fight under unfavorable conditions. Along with the activities of the Special Attack Corps, Japan has strong Ground Forces and Surface Units. Moreover, the mainland will be protected by the National Volunteer Corps. Confidence in final victory and new hopes will surge out when the Japanese realize that the protraction of the war will break down the enemy's fighting morale and bring about such victory as accomplished at the time of the Mongolian invasion. All the members of the Special Attack Corps have fearlessly rammed enemy warships with unflinching faith in ultimate victory. Convinced that they are paving the way to victory by sinking one enemy vessel with one plane, they have gladly sacrificed their lives for the country.

MUST WIPE OUT ENEMY ON SEA BEFORE LANDING

Rear Admiral Sosa Has Every Confidence in Our Ability to Produce Planes

It is hardly possible that the enemy will attempt a landing on the Japanese mainland at the present time, according to an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi by Rear Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, retired, noted military commentator. The reason he gives for this view is that the bases the enemy has managed to acquire are so far away that their value as bases from which to conduct landing operations is doubtful. He says that the secret of winning the coming battle of the Japanese mainland lies in meeting the enemy on the seas before he has a chance to get to land. To do this, it is necessary, he concluded, to possess a greater strength in planes than the country has at the moment. He has every confidence in the ability of the people to produce aircraft in sufficient volume to permit battle to be given the enemy before he lands.

Rear Admiral Sosa's article follows:

Reports that the enemy is building a number of air bases on the main Okinawa island, which is so near to the Japanese mainland that it may be considered as being part of it, and that he is working feverishly to increase his strength in planes on the island suffice to make the people think that it will not be a long time before he makes an attempt to land on one of the islands that form the Japanese mainland.

At this juncture the National Volunteer Corps Law has been promulgated, with the effect, of which there is little doubt, of intensifying the concern felt by the people about the situation which may result if the enemy should attempt landing operations on the Japanese mainland.

Theoretically there are two ways of meeting the enemy in a decisive battle fought on the Japanese mainland. One is positive and the other, negative.

To conduct the battle in a positive manner would be to go out to meet the enemy at sea, the mainland having been made into one big fortress, and to open an offensive against him from island to island leading to the mainland.

The negative way of waging the battle would be to give battle to the enemy when he has gotten near the mainland; the advantages we have in the defense of the mainland would be made most of to inflict a crushing defeat on him.

The situation in the main Okinawa island is developing unfavorably to us, for the reason that we are suffering from a deficiency in aerial strength, and it has come about that we are to be brought face to face with the enemy in areas dangerously close to the mainland. This is to say that the war situation has entered a stage where we have to fight a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland in the negative manner which I have described above.

I should like to see it driven home to the people that we are confronted with a situation where we have to fight the enemy in the negative manner described. The battle will be "negative," theoretically. There is, however, no suggestion, not a bit of it, that any reason for despondency about the prospect of such a "negative" battle. We have already exacted a terrific sacrifice from the enemy. We have spilt much blood of the enemy forces on the main Okinawa island. We have sunk or damaged half of the hordes of vessels of all kinds with which the enemy invaded the Okinawas.

The sacrifice we have exacted from the enemy on the Okinawas is important in itself. But there was another effect we were enabled to push the work of fortifying the Japanese mainland in a manner which the enemy is bound to rue to his loss if he should engage in landing operations here. In other words, since the enemy came to the Okinawas, we have worked ourselves into a position where we shall be at a far greater advantage in the defense of the mainland than we had been before. This means to the enemy that there has been a great addition to the difficulty which he will experience in the conduct of his landing operations.

The enemy has hitherto been forced to make tremendous sacrifices in blood. But he has been able to gain his objective in each of these local attacks.

There is no gainsaying the fact that there are persons here and there in our country who have fears that a battle fought on the Japanese mainland may end in the same manner as the battles which have been fought on the outpost islands have ended, and that we may come to grief in a manner much the same manner as the Germans did.

(To Be Continued)

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[illegible] INDUSTRY LAWS [illegible] CONTROL ORGANS SET

Registration System Formed: Details of Imperial Ordinance Bared

The Imperial Ordinance for revising the Important Industry Organization Law, and the Cabinet Ordinance for revising the Regulations for Enforcing the Important Industry Organization law was promulgated on Wednesday to become effective immediately.

The foremost point in the revision of these Laws is the new registration system for control organs, as they are now allowed to engage in economic acts. Thus any change in the articles of organization, control regulations and other such matters of any control association require registration. Also the establishment of a control association materializes with its registration, and all existing control associations have to register. Such registration can be simplified by reporting the matters to the Ministry concerned, as the said Ministry will undertake the required registration in place of the control association.

Imperial Ordinance Reviewing the Important Industry Organization Law

After "control" in Article I, shall be added "and operations to be made for control."

After "plan the operation of composite control" shall be added "conduct operation for its aim."

Article VI. The control association shall undertake the following enterprises for attaining its objectives.

1. Participation in the plans of the Government concerning the production and distribution in the industry concerned and also the demand and supply of materials, fund and labor required by the said industry, and other Government plans respecting the said industry.
2. Control and guidance respecting the production and distribution in the industry concerned, as well as control and guidance respecting the enterprises of its members and member groups.
3. Adjustment and establishment of the industry concerned.
4. Joint purchase of materials and others required for the enterprises of the members and member groups.
5. Joint sales of the products of the enterprises of the members and member groups.
6. Joint accounting of the profit and loss of the enterprises of member groups.
7. Defense and welfare facilities for the employes of the enterprises of the members and member groups, and other necessary facilities for the operation of the said enterprises.
8. Inspection and auditing of accounts of the enterprises of the members and member groups.
9. Improvement of technique, advancement of efficiency, unity of standards, and improvement of management, and other facilities for the development of the enterprises of the members and member groups.
10. Investigation and research respecting the industry concerned.
11. Other enterprises necessary for attaining the object of the control association, besides those mentioned in above clauses.

The control association may also engage in enterprises relative to the industry concerned, whenever specially necessary for the operation of the control of the said industry.

The first Clause of Article 10 shall be changed as follows:

The control association shall become established by making the registration of its establishment according to the provisions of a Cabinet Ordinance.

Clause 6 of Article XIV and Clause 4 of Article XV shall be cancelled.

Clause 2 of Article XXII. The president of the control association may appoint his agent possessing authority to make all legal acts and other acts in place of the president respecting the affairs at the office of the said control association, according to the stipulation of its articles of association. The restriction placed on the authority of the said agent may oppose the third party in goodwill.

Clause 2 of Article XXVII. When the president of the control association finds that the auditors of the legal bodies which are the members of the said Control association or of the legal bodies formed by its member groups committed acts injuring the public interest respecting the enterprises mentioned in Item 6, Clause 1 of Article VI and caused particular hindrance in the operation of the control of the said industry, he may order the legal bodies in question to discharge such auditors, with the approval of the competent Minister.

Clause 3 of Article XXXV and Clause 2 of Article XXXVI shall be cancelled.

Clause 2 of Article XXXVI. The control association shall be required to make registration according to the stipulations of a Cabinet ordinance.

Items to be registered under the previous provision shall not be effective against the third party in goodwill before the registration.

After "Article XXXVII" mentioned in Article XXXIX shall be added "or Clause 2, Article XXVII."

The "Article XXVII" mentioned in Clause 3, Article XXXXI, shall be changed to "Article XXVII or Clause 2, Article XXVII," and "Article XXVII" mentioned in the provisionary clause of Clause 3, Article XXXXI shall be changed to "Article XXVII or Clause 2, Article XXVII."

Supplementary Regulations

This Law shall be enforced from the day of its promulgation.

Respecting the registration to be made by the existing control association at the time of the enforcement of the present law, stipulations shall be made by a Cabinet ordinance.

Supreme Loyalty of Lieut. Gen. Ushijima Is Bared in Final Message to Superiors

It was a cause of profound regret to him that it was not his lot to fulfil the weighty mission of smashing and dispatching the enemy, wrote Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, who as Supreme Commander in the Okinawa Area led his hopelessly outnumbered men in furious fighting against the enemy, in his last message to the authorities concerned. This message was wired on June 19, the day before he was to lead the final attack upon the main force of the haughty enemy army on the main Okinawa Island.

The message was not lengthy for such a document. But it was full of supreme loyalty and quite worthy of the sender who with the men under him hoped and prayed up to the last moment for the lasting prosperity of the country. The regret Lieutenant General Ushijima felt was the very regret felt by the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

Lieutenant General Ushijima's message ended with two Japanese verses of 31 syllables, the one of which expressed his resolution to come back to life unendingly in order to defend the country. This sentiment is shared by the nation's 100,000,000, who are locked in resolution to fight to the last to defend the sacred Land of Gods.

Lieutenant General Ushijima's message follows:

Fought Three Months

"It is three months now since we started our heroic and energetic fight in obedience to Imperial orders and with our hearts filled with determination to crush the enemy.

"All of us, officers and men, have been fighting with the fury of gods. Yet we could not break the enemy's offensive. The situation is grave.

Immediately it arrived on the main Okinawa island, my unit concentrated on preparations for operations, and in this we were given the voluntary cooperation of our fellow countrymen on the island. When it came to meeting the enemy, we coordinated our operations with those of the Air Units. We tried to make sure that nothing was left undone in the defense of the island.

"Due to my lack of wisdom and want of virtue, things did not work out as planned and it came about at length that I could not continue the performance of my heavy responsibility. I have no words to apologize to all, from His Majesty the Emperor down to the people.

Decides Final Attack

"Now that things have come to this pass, my idea is to lead what men in a final onslaught in which we will fight with the fury of an Asura, hoping yet to beat and dispatch the enemy troops.

"I have a lasting regret for my inability to fulfil the weighty mission with which I was charged.

"Before starting the final desperate fight, I, together with the spirit of those of my men who have already died, pray for the lasting prosperity of the country.

"With firm conviction in the ultimate victory of the country, I am determined to fight to ensure for the country's final victory, either by becoming a guardian spirit of the country and breaking up the enemy's invasion or by becoming a divine tempest and flying in the sky.

Parting Words

"I hasten to tender my deep thanks to my superiors for their guidance and for their interest in myself, and to the various units which have cooperated with me in the conduct of operations.

"From a long, long distance I venture to bare what is in my mind by way of a farewell message:

"I am sure that spring when it comes in our beloved land will revive the grass of the land which is dying without waiting for the autumn.

"Having come to the end of my arrows and bullets, I will die, staining the universe with my blood. But depend upon it that I will come back to life unendingly in order to defend our sacred land."

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, July 4

SOONG'S VISIT TO MOSCOW AND THE BIG THREE PARLEY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—While the forthcoming Big Three Conference between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will take up virtually nothing but European issues, there is also a possibility of the same parley discussing in basic principle the East Asian policy of the three Powers.

It is common knowledge that the Anglo-American Powers, though recognizing a great deal of difficulties lying ahead in their war with Japan, are worried over their post war East Asian policies and are enthusiastically counting the chickens before the eggs are hatched. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, now freed from war, has come to evince a large political concern in East Asian issues—issues which the country had to neglect for a long time due to the European War. This phenomenon is quite discernible from the latest trends of the Soviet press.

For the United States which has extended its political foothold as far as Northwest China through the war, the matter of reaching an agreement or an understanding with the Soviet Union on the China issues has become so acute that the country cannot ignore it even for a moment. There is little doubt that this issue will come to the forefront of world politics on the occasion of the coming Big Three meet.

The visit to Moscow by T. V. Soong, the President of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime, on his way back from the San Francisco Conference, amid the foregoing atmosphere of international politics, is worthy of special notice because of its bearing on the Big Three Conference. Why? Because the United States, though requiring an agreement with the Soviet Union, has to make Chungking its intermediary because the world international position of the United States lies in the American Continent. Thus, Soong in Moscow represents Chungking on the one hand and serves as America's spokesman on the other.

The issues to be taken up by this double-character envoy of Chungking with the Soviet authorities can be divided into two categories. One is the matter of border issues and the other the matter of disposing of issues arising between the Chungking and Yenan regimes. In view of the Soviet feeling toward Chungking which has been becoming more aggravated of late in connection with the rift with Yenan, it seems to be the primary mission of Soong to discover a point of agreement even for a temporary contemporary compromise regarding the issue. However, it is very difficult to ask the Soviet Union, the supporter of the Yenan regime, to endeavor to solve the rift—a rift which neither the mediation nor intervention of the United States during the last one year has proved effective in removing. This point Soong himself must be aware of.

Accordingly, what Soong is aiming at is not a fundamental solution but a temporary relief measure—an unimportant partial concession to prevent Chungking-Soviet relations from becoming further aggravated. By so doing he is apparently desiring to guide the coming Big Three assembly to Chungking's advantage. After all, what will regulate the Soviet-Chungking relations will not be the negotiations by Soong but will depend on the outcome of the coming Big Three Conference. The America-Soviet rivalry surrounding China is thus showing a new world political significance.

Volunteers Harvest Wheat

The local authorities of Minami-Tama, Tokyo, mobilized National Volunteer Corps members on June 29 and 30 to speed up the harvesting of the wheat crops in order to prevent them from being damaged by enemy air attacks. Working from 8 a.m., the volunteers worked for two days and fought hard with sickles.

Characteristic Nagasaki Style Painting Fascinated by Its Coarseness, Naivete

The Nagasaki school is a branch of Ukiyoe or genre-painting. This is also generally carved on wood, with human figures or landscapes as its subject. However, fundamental difference in style is discerned between the Yedo genre-painting and this Nagasaki painting; whereas the former originated in dissipation and dilettantism, the latter had the motive of depicting daily life in the manner of illustrations in newspapers and magazines today. While the Yedo genre-painting consisted of fascinating and coquettish figures of women, the Nagasaki painting laid stress on expressing exotic subjects.

In general, the Nagasaki painting's life lay in its exotic flavor. In whatever age interest is taken by people in such, but it is not without reason that it was specially welcomed during the Tokugawa Era when people began to awaken from their secluded life and come in touch with things foreign, arousing in themselves curiosity in foreign customs and manners so strange to them. The raison d'etre, therefore, of the Nagasaki painting was in this psychological aspect of the Japanese people in general in the Shogunate Period. Whoever visited Nagasaki used to buy pictures showing Dutch traders and vessels and bring them home as a souvenir. Those who made a trip to Yedo (now Tokyo) would seek for genre-paintings depicting the life of Yoshiwara, the noted redlantern quarter, so did they purchase Nagasaki pictures of the Dutch. This was the inevitable result of human sentiment, and what made the Nagasaki school of painting develop was this exotic taste shared by all the Japanese people on the eve of the nation's opening the door to international intercourse.

Although it may not be definitely said that the development of the Nagasaki school of painting started from any profound psychological penetration of human mentality, the style of painting happened to coincide with this mental tendency of mankind.

Exotic Taste

It was from this motive, after all, that the foundation of the Nagasaki school was built, and, as compared with the dilettante style of painting beauties of the Yedo Ukiyoe, the Nagasaki painting found its fascinating power in its exotic taste. Dutch traders, Dutch vessels and foreign commercial houses in Nagasaki were not alone made the subjects of Nagasaki picture, but were their principal assets.

In the same sense as the Yedo genre-painting's life was in its handling woman's beauty and charms the life of the Nagasaki painting lay in its exotic interest. From the viewpoint of its style the Nagasaki picture is a Western painting. Although it made use of light and shade as in an average Western painting, no such force of the brush as is to be found in a typical Japanese brushpainting can be seen in the Nagasaki picture. It gives an impression of bulk. For its title Dutch words are often used, while ribbons and foreign designs are used for ornament. The principal subjects taken for Nagasaki pictures are: A view of Nagasaki Port, a bird's eye view of the foreign settlement at Nagasaki Russians, Dutchmen, Dutch women, Dutch shops, Dutch steamers, Chinese vessels, Dutchmen at their revels, etc.

Western Manner

Their expression is in a purely Western manner, and the process of printing is in the meanwhile of color peculiar to Nagasaki prints. The characteristics of those prints lie in their foreign style instead of in the elegance ordinary Japanese old prints possess. This is one of the specialties and the value of the Nagasaki painting. Both in form and in substance, the Nagasaki picture stands in strong contrast to the Yedo genre-painting.

However, Nagasaki pictures produced after the Bunka Era (1817-21) were influenced by the Yedo genre-painting; particularly in printing the Yedo taste began to be seen, the characteristic Nagasaki style degenerating and losing its peculiar value. The speciality of the Nagasaki picture as a print consisted in the courseness and roughness of its wood carving and printing, and when it began to be produced in such an elaborate manner as a Yedo print it was contradictory to its origin and the greater part of its intrinsic value was lost.

As the essence of the Nagasaki painting was its exotic taste, once that essential element was lost the very existence of the Nagasaki picture was shifted from its foundation and the result was similar to a fatal wound. It was solely because the manufacturers of Nagasaki prints in the Tempo Era aimed only at elaborateness instead of coarseness and naivete, so peculiar to them, that their products became of no artistic value, displaying no peculiarity and having no difference from ordinary cheap genre-painting.

It may be said that the development of the Nagasaki school reached its zenith when the illustrious publishers, Bunkin-do, produced many of its beautiful prints, but products considered as of much greater value from the artistic standpoint were those of the Tomishimaya Period prior to the Bunkin-do Period and the earlier part of the latter period, when many excellent prints were produced. In short, as the Nagasaki pictures' life lay in their exotic taste, they were ruined when they were deprived of this, their one asset. While the Yedo pictures sought to depict woman's physical charms and the peculiar aroma, there was a vivid life found in its style, but when it strayed from its path and wandered in the road of Nature in general; as Hiroshige's later pathetic paintings showed, it was the end of the school of painting.

Bunka Era

If one seeks exotic taste in Japanese prints one can not overlook the Nagasaki picture, especially that produced during or before the Bunka Era. Keen interest has lately begun to be taken in studying the Nagasaki painting together with that of the early introduction of Christianity into Japan, and the collection of old Nagasaki pictures is in vogue with the same intensity as the collection of Yedo genre-pictures, and rough prints on coarse paper are as highly appraised as Utamaro and Hokusai's masterpieces. This tendency is simply from a popular sentiment of curiosity and worship of foreign taste. That the Nagasaki picture is now so highly valued is ascribed to the fact that it is artistically worth appreciating, having originated in the motive of satisfying exotic taste common to people today as well as in the past. For this reason, the Nagasaki picture will never lose its raison d'etre.

It is generally known that some of Hokusai's one-sheet genre-paintings of landscapes in thick colors are also not without exotic taste to some extent; such pictures as views of Kudanzaka Slope, Mannen Bridge, and the Eight Views of Omi may be cited as striking examples, while this great artistic exotic taste may be seen also in his pictures of Enkyo Bridge in Kai Province and those of many noted places in Yedo anonymously painted. Although he may be criticized for monotony it is interesting to note his personality of avarice in everything, even expressed in his style of painting in the Western manner rather alien to himself.

Trees edged with bold, dark black and deeply painted waves on earth rather impress us with mythic grotesqueness, instead of depicting Nature as she is. All this style of Hokusai gives us a distasteful feeling, as Becklin's work does. At any rate, several masterpieces annonymously painted by Hokukai in the Western manner are found mixed with many other works with his signature produced while he devoted himself to the Western style.

Genre-Prints

Generally speaking, genre-prints are always with the author's name together with the publishers' names, and it is curious to find many ukioe full of exotic taste published with the name of neither the author nor the publishers. These are all exceptional cases, and Hokusai cannot alone be blamed, because it seems that it was a habit since the time of Toyoharu that such annoymous works were produced. The chief reason for this custom seems to be hesitation on the part of the painter to publish his works in exotic taste in those days when domestic taste was still in full swing, and it affords no criterion for condemning the value of his works themselves.

The following list may be made of pictures of some noted views in Yedo imparting an exotic flavor, which may be considered to have been painted by Hokusai:

A View of Hommoku off Kanagawa, The Sumida River Viewed from Azuma Bridge, A View of Tanaka from the Nippon Embankment, A View of the Grottos of Takinogawa, and A View of Susaki.

NEW PATRIOTIC GROUP

Empire Defense Federation Formed Under Kobayashi

An association to safeguard the fundamental political structure of Japan has been organized. The organization sponsored by Vice Admiral Shozaburo Kobayashi, retired, who is widely known for his patriotic movement is named the Empire Defense Federation. It is composed of individuals and associations of a similar nature.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council and former Prime Minister, is chairman of the Deliberative Council of the Federation. Vice Admiral Kobayashi is Director-General of the headquarters. Among the members of the Deliberative Council are General Jinzaburo Mazaki, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Rear Admiral Jiro Nango, president of the Kodokan Judo Institute, Masatsune Ogura, adviser to the National Government, Nanking, and others.

RAIL WORKERS' STATUS

Made Permanent Employes; Day Laborers' System Dropped

The Transportation Ministry has decided to make all workers on state railways, numbering more than 140,000 to 150,000, permanent employes, as from July 1, thus abolishing the system of day workers.

In order to strengthen the make-up of state railways, the so-called "militarization of railways" had been carried out and those workers in charge of various units had been made government employes, thus raising their status. However, in view of the effect on the majority of workers, they have now all been made employes on a monthly salary basis.

For new workers with only national school education, without any special skill or experience, these will be employed as apprentices for six months on daily laborers.

Canton Japanese Ready

Over 10,000 Japanese residents in Canton organized the National Volunteer Corps on July 1 in preparation to fight the enemy who might attempt landing in this part of China, says a Canton dispatch to Domei. Every Japanese male from 14 to 60 years old, no matter what important position he holds, has joined the corps. They are now undergoing training which will last one month.

FACTORY DOING FARM WORK

Plant in Tochigi Engages in Agro-Industrial Activities

A certain factory in Tochigi Prefecture is now engaged in both industrial and agricultural activities. Last year, the factory, receiving the support and assistance of farmers, planned a program whereby they would be enabled to engage in agricultural activities over and above their industrial work with the result that the workers in this factory are now established in a farming village of their own in which industrial and agricultural pursuits are undertaken hand in hand.

The new enterprise, named the Gosen Dojo, or Five Pledges Training Camp, operates under five worthy principles. To respect the gods and to serve the Throne faithfully, to follow in the steps of the ancestors, to stick to production regardless of the degree of importance of the undertaking and to meet the production demand, undergoing all hardships and bringing intelligence and ways and means into play, are the principles under which the program operates. Under this ideal, the men and women workers of the factory are working and establishing a fine record for the first joint industrial-agricultural enterprise in Japan.

TO CHEER RAID VICTIMS

Welfare Group to Entertain Tokyoites With Songs

For the entertainment and recreation of raid victims through plays and music the Nippon Welfare Association is sponsoring programs of puppet plays, "kamishibai" and popular concerts at the following places for five days from July 4 to July 8.

July 4 from 2 to 3 p.m. at the Welfare Ministry Grounds;
from 5 to 6 p.m. in front of Meguro Station.
July 5 from 2 to 3 p.m. at the north entrance of Koenji Station;
from 5 to 6 p.m. at Nabeya Yokocho, Nakano;
July 6 from 2 to 3 p.m. at the east entrance of Oi Machi Station;
from 5 to 6 p.m. at a certain factory in Osaki.
July 7 from 2 to 3 p.m. at the Seino National School in Koishikawa;
from 5 to 6 p.m. near Otsuka Station.
July 8 from 2 to 3 p.m. at Kumano Shrine, Akabane;
from 5 to 6 p.m. at Nari Shrine, Jujo.

Karafuto Development Head

With the expiration of the term of office of Shunji Futakami, President of the Karafuto Development Company, Taro Kanamori, vice president of the firm, was appointed to succeed to the post of presidency, it was announced by the Home Ministry. The post of vice presidency will for the time being remain vacant.

Administrative Body

Members of the Administrative Committee of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry were announced on Tuesday as follows: Viscount Tsuyo Mishima, Member of the House of Peers, Katsuji [illegible] and Fusajiro Ichinomiya, both members of the House of Representatives and Kazue Kuwashima.

Preparing for Raids

Spacing out of buildings near important facilities and railway lines will be carried out in Kofu City and Enzan Machi as raid defense measures. Also the evacuation of children and expectant mothers is being encouraged there.

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NAGOYA
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NARA
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Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, [illegible], sewing machine, electric irons, thread, foreign-made shoes (any size), plain silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk blouses, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin.
Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, men's suiting materials wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to Genjiro Sato ([illegible]), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to [illegible]).

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Soong's Visit to Moscow

T. V. Soong, the new President of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking regime, after all has finally gone to Moscow for his much conjectured visit. The fact that it was first intended that Soong should visit Moscow on his way home from the San Francisco Conference but that he gave up the plan and returned directly to Chungking instead, and the fact that he was forced again to change his plans suddenly and repair to Moscow after all, indicate the perplexing dilemma which faces the Chungking regime in its relations with the Soviet Union.

The basic unchanging factor in this situation is the traditional enmity between the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime. Never since the historic break between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists in the former's famous anti-Communist purge of 1927 has there been any real friendship between Chiang and the Soviets. Since then, Chiang's fighting forces have always retained the characteristics of an anti-Communist army, and the Soviet Union has reciprocated by manifesting only the coolest of attitudes toward Chiang's regime. The notable examples of this attitude were evidenced in the Soviet refusal to admit Chiang to the Teheran Conference, necessitating the supplementary conference at Cairo, and in the refusal of the Soviet delegation to sit together with the Chungking delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

But overlying this basic Chungking-Soviet antagonism are the ever fluctuating exigencies of international politics which create temporary changes in the degree of this antagonism. In this connection, it is significant that within the last few weeks, Chungking-Soviet relations have taken a definite turn for the worse as the result of the latest developments in the triangular relations among the United States, Chungking, and Yenan.

As long as the United States was trying to promote collaboration between Chungking and Yenan, thus creating the promise of an improvement of relations between Chiang and the Chinese Communists, the Soviet Union was apparently willing to let its antagonism toward Chungking lie dormant. But today the situation has radically changed. Not only have the negotiations for Chungking-Yenan collaboration completely broken down, but the United States, abandoning its former policy, has committed itself to the exclusive support of Chungking. Chungking, emboldened by American support and strengthened by American military aid, is beginning to move out in more aggressively oppressive action against the Yenan forces. The elevation of pro-American and anti-Soviet Soong to his present position is in itself a clear reflection of this new alignment. And the Soviet Union is responding with increasingly pointed attacks by its press upon the Chungking regime and by manifesting increasingly positive support toward the Yenan regime.

But this situation is not altogether free from disquietude to Chungking. Although its now undisguised antagonism toward Yenan represents its true feelings on the matter, it is fearful that the increasing displeasure of the Soviet Union may result in the marshalling of such formidable Soviet support behind Yenan as to set up a greater menace than it can hope to cope with. It does not want to resort too completely to American support in meeting this menace, for it well realizes that American aid is not an unmitigated blessing. Already the American policy of exclusive aid for Chungking has resulted in such an increase of American political influence in the Chungking regime and such an increase of American military control over the Chungking armies as to endanger Chungking's own freedom of will. Any further reliance on American support to face the Yenan-Soviet danger confronts Chungking with the opposite danger of falling under complete subordination to the United States. It may well be that the American danger will prove to be a more immediately acute one than the Yenan-Soviet danger.

Caught in this quandary, Chungking apparently hopes to obviate the necessity of relying too completely on the United States by appeasing the Soviet Union. If the present tension between Chungking and Moscow could be somewhat eased, Chungking would be under no necessity to solicit American aid at the fearful price of complete submission to American control. Of course Chungking has no intention of changing its anti-Communist attitude, and Chungking has no intention of giving up whatever American aid it can manage to inveigle under the pretext of its needs for the campaign against Japan. But Chungking does hope, without changing its basic policies of antagonism to Communism and of getting as much American supplies as is safely possible, to mollify the Soviets sufficiently to free itself from the necessity of subordinating itself too completely to the United States.

It was with these considerations in mind that at the San Francisco Conference, Soong took it upon himself to ingratiate himself with the Soviet representatives by attempting to mediate between the Soviet delegation and the American delegation when they were at odds. It was for the same reason that on April 30 Soong abstained from voting relative to the invitation to the Argentine Government, so as not to displease the Moscow Government which opposed Argentina's participation. It was also for the same reason that Soong decided to visit Moscow on his way home from San Francisco, so as to try to make the Soviet authorities think that he was not so pro-American and anti-Soviet as he had been made out to be.

But the frigid attitude of the Soviet officials made it advisable for Soong to give up his original plan. Why he has now suddenly found it possible to go to Moscow after all is not known. Perhaps the increasing tension of the crisis made it urgent for him to brave the displeasure of his hosts and to make his attempt at mollification anyway. Perhaps he has seen fit to raise his offer of conciliatory concessions so as to make his mission more acceptable to the Soviet authorities. Perhaps he figures that his presence at Moscow at the time of the "Big Three" Conference at Potsdam will give him a profitable opportunity to play the Soviet Union and the United States against each other to Chungking's advantage. At any rate, the erratic course of Soong's visit to Moscow indicates the perplexities of Chungking's dilemma.

What to Do?

"I like our new apartment, but the neighbors can hear everything we say."

"Well, why don't you hang a heavy tapestry on the walls?"

"But then we couldn't hear what the neighbors say!"

Smart Folks

A man from the country was visiting the city for the first time. Going along the highway he saw a sign. "Drive slowly. This means you."

Stopping in astonishment he exclaimed: "Well, how did they know I was here?"

There Are Exceptions

Sophomore: "What is heredity, Professor?"

Professor: "Something every man believes in until his son begins to act like a fool."

Limited

"How is it that the doctor has suddenly started calling himself a specialist?"

"Perhaps he's got only one patient."

Practical Professor

"Yes," said the professor to his class one balmy spring afternoon, "It isn't the heat, it's the stupidity."

Not the Way We Heard It

"What does the bride think of when she walks into the church?"

"Aisle, Altar, Hymn."

CHINA'S PACIFICATION

Its Proper Meaning and Significance Explained

By SUN YU-TSAI
Director of Pacification Work in Kiangsu Province

It is significant that despite the present crucial war situation we are to witness our pacification movement gaining a new lease on life in connection and in line with our reconstruction work in new China.

The war situation involves all the East Asiatic peoples who have a firm determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion under one common aim and full collaboration. It spoils the perpetuation of our mutual welfare and co-prosperity in this part of the world. So, by marching on together, we must crush the Anglo-Americans in order to liberate the East Asia ties from their clutches. Otherwise our co-existence can not be assured.

China being one of the group fighting for the common cause, the Chinese realize that unless they stand up together now at this critical moment and march on toward the common goal, they will forever remain as slaves of the U.S. and Britain. If they want to be saved, they must build up a new China; and if they want to build up a new China, they must strengthen their pacification movement. For only on this do their permanent well-being and peaceful pursuit depend. The reconstruction of a new China starts here. So there is a very close connection, almost inseparable, between these two movements which is a most significant phenomenon in this new era in Chinese history.

The term 'pacification' has long been used politically. Strictly speaking, however, it connotes 'cleaning up.' There are two meanings in this sense: to maintain the original purity and to clean up what is soiled. For instance, if we weave a roll of cloth, it is of course new and pure, but after it has been used for some time it gets soiled and needs cleaning to restore its freshness. The restoration of newness applies also to new China. The cleaning up of 'districts' as an objective of the pacification movement refers to 'home districts' or one's native land. And, in a still broader sense, it applies to the whole of East Asia, for love of which both Japan and China are fighting. It also means the cleaning up of Communist banditry. Furthermore it stands for the realization of peaceful order among the Chinese people and the improvement of their living conditions. At the same time, it has for its ultimate aim the attainment, under political and military collaboration, of the positive construction of villages, districts, and new China itself. Thus, making clear the importance of the present pacification movement, it is our desire to present briefly the past and present work being carried on in Kiangsu Province in particular.

Begun in Kiangsu

Shortly after the return of the National Government to Nanking, the Central Pacification Committee was established at the capital. This was done for the great objective of establishing peace and order among the people and to improve their livelihood. Following this was the founding of an experimental area in Kiangsu on July 1, 1941, comprising Wu-hsien, Changshu, Kunshan, and Taitsang. This, you might say, was the first period of this movement. Then the second period was started on September 10, 1941, taking in an area covering four hsiens; namely, Wehsien, Changshu, Mowsek, and Kiangyin. In January, 1942, the third period was installed, embracing Wu-hsien, Kunshan, Kiangyin, Mowsek, and Wuchin. Although the work during the first and second periods was limited to villages north of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway, that under the third period was extended down to the south of the railroad, which included some walled towns. Starting with July, 1942, the inauguration of the fourth period embraced districts south-east of Lake Tai-hu, an area including Kashing and Kashan in Chekiang Province and Wukiang, Kungkiang, and Tsingpu in Kiangsu Province. The movement was being expanded by December, 1943, so much so, that 14 hsiens south of the Yangtze River, namely, Soochow, Mowsek, Changshu, Wuchin, Kunshan, Taitsang, Wukiang, Tsingpu, Kiangyin, Kungkiang, Kinshan, Tanyang, Yangchung, and Chinkiang were covered. Beside these, there were four hsiens in northern Kiangsu included in the movement of that time; namely, Nantung, Jukao, Chitung, and Haimen. Every one of these hsiens was overrun by bandits before the movement was started; but since it was inaugurated banditry was gradually cleaned up with the aid of the Japanese military. At the same time, quarantine lines were set up against the infiltration of bandits in order to discourage peaceful citizens from communicating with them. Thus the undesirable elements were gradually weeded out by infiltrating the districts affected with political virtue. Otherwise included in the work were the taking of a census and the organizing of volunteer corps for the self-protection of districts. That banditry was wiped out entirely, bringing peace and security to every village and district, is a fact which everybody recognizes as an outcome of this movement.

Masses Enjoying Peace

Now let us go into the present conditions in the pacification areas. Where the work took just about three years in Kiangsu, having started from a small section of the town of Soochow, it tends to spread out to every city in every province of the country. As was stated, wherever the work was already put into motion banditry has been almost completely wiped out, thus providing the chance to set up peace and order and to witness increased population. Everybody, including farmers, mechanics, and traders, is enjoying peaceful pursuits, which, compared with the situation the 'unpacified' areas, shows a world of difference. Although this is a fruit of Japanese help and the efforts of the workers, the part the populace themselves have played is a most important factor. What could be gained through military mobilization was at best superficial, and temporary. It was only through the mobilization of the people that we could attain any real results with any degree of permanency.

The fact that the pacification work in Kiangsu is aimed to secure the livelihood of the people of the province makes it incumbent upon every citizen to realize that he has a direct interest in the work and that he must share his end of the responsibility. Whereas the military is subject to transfer sometimes and politics is liable to change according to the whims of the times, the people, who must eat and dress here, and in fact whose ancestors' tombs are permanently located here, are stationary. Hence, when they work together for this great cause the result must be also great. For this very reason, if one expects to succeed in the liberation of East Asia, in the completion of Chinese independence, and in the security of the people's livelihood, everybody, both official and civilian, must put his shoulder to the wheel of this great work.

Lastly, we want to point out some pertinent features connected with the future of this great work. In the past the work had three main aims: namely, the ideological reform of the people, ensurance of their peaceful order, and increased production. Where the work carried out in the past three years was enforced under military orders, we aim, in future, to propel it in the main through political virtue; in short, we want to do it in proportion of three-tenths military and seven-tenths political. The significance of political pacification lies in the starting of a movement under clean political virtue. There is nothing more important in the accomplishment of this work but to do it with a clean heart. If the importance of the work is on everybody's tongue, it can be readily brought to their hearts. If we expect to bring about a high degree of accomplishment we must catch the people's hearts, and if we expect to hold the people's hearts we must bring about results in cooperation with the people's efforts. Now that the course of our work has already been cut out, is the time to translate it into practice. In fact we are in the thick of preparation. What we aim at along this line are to (1) reform bureaucratic politics, (2) seize the people's hearts, (3) engage in the systematic training of the masses, (4) strengthen propaganda work, and (5) to reform official work.

Seven-Point Reform

In the reform of bureaucratic politics there are seven points to be considered. The appointment of intelligent persons out of office, the selection of men of ability, the guarantee of appointees, the training of officials, the reform of official treatment, punishment for official corruption, and rewarding official uprightness must be considered. As has been taught from olden times, 'man makes politics,' so when man puts the best he has into his official work, using his ability to the utmost good, there is nothing that cannot be done. And on top of that, when reward and punishment are duly meted out, men will not have any desire of breaking laws and committing crimes. Instead, they will become good officials. This naturally will bring about a reform of bureaucratic politics.

Next in importance is how to lay hold of people's hearts. There is an old saying that 'when two hearts are united they become so strong as to melt gold' and 'the popular will constitutes a castle.' All these have reference to the importance of catching hold of the people's hearts. And if we are after the people's hearts, we must begin to work it out along the following five points. The abolishment of all sorts of severe taxes, relief of village finances, advocacy of old morality, strengthening of public utilities, and the use of religious influence are most important. The fact that man is inherently and instinctively good makes him amenable to all good influences, and when he becomes the recipient of good, moral influences from his government, it is only natural that he should plan and work for his livelihood to the best of his ability and with peace of mind.

Next comes the question of systematic training of the masses, which is important for solidifying popular sentiment and preventing the dispersion of the masses. Five points necessary to bring this about are, the strengthening of self-defense, the organizing of volunteer corps, the promotion of a new national movement, the propagation of popular education, and the encouragement of general learning. Thus, being systematically trained, the masses would naturally be prevented from scattering because they possess an innate power of unity.

If we desire to see the masses thoroughly enlightened and to grasp what is meant by national policy and legal intents, we must endeavor to enhance our propaganda work. Also the reform of official activities is another important feature connected with the pacification movement. What should be improved are public morality, the propagation of education, the regulation of inspection offices in every district, and the expansion of villages closed against the infestation by bandits.

Two Aims Sought

The foregoing being what has actually been experienced by us in pacification work, we desire to convey a general idea of it to our readers. It goes without saying that our outstanding mission in this new era lies in the resurgence of China and the defense of East Asia In order to attain the resurgence of China, we must first build up a new China. The conditions necessary for the construction of a New China are the propulsion of a new popular movement, the reformation of popular ideology, the elimination of undesirable elements, the uprooting of official corruption, and the training of the masses toward a unity of sentiment. All these being part and parcel of the pacification movement, if we expect to build up a new China, we must first strengthen our pacification work. In other words, the strengthening of our pacification work is the starting point for the realization of a new national construction, and the popular reform movement is the only way of bringing about a strengthening of the pacification work.

With a clear understanding of our starting point, we the people of new China are valiantly marching on toward our goal. Based upon the spirit of common life and death, and discharging to the utmost the duties which have been placed upon us behind the guns and at home, we shall redouble our efforts toward the completion of our pacification work. To build up a new China and to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion is the mission of the Chinese people. Stand up, brethren and fellow-countrymen of new China! Put up a common front in your worthy efforts! A bright and glorious future lies in front of us! Let us make a new start!

BURMA'S DIFFICULT TASK

Economic Construction and War Conducted Simultaneously

By SAICHI YAMAZAKI
(From the Shin Asia)

I

Burma which is situated in the western part of Greater East Asia has been our western frontier battleline since the close of 1941. Except for the short space of time during the rainy season, Burma has been the battlefield of grim fighting and has been subjected to severe enemy bombings. Thus, from the very beginning, the economy of new-born Burma has been carried on under this wartime condition. Her economic activities have been carried on in face of air raids and other impediments on one hand, while being conducted in harmony with our scheduled strategies, on the other. During the first two years up to the battle of Saipan in the summer of 1944, many countries in Greater East Asia such as Thailand, Malai and French Indo-China did not participate in the actual fighting but were engaged in peaceful economic construction. In the case of Burma, however, both fighting and economic construction had to be carried on simultaneously; blood and sweat went hand in hand. This factor has greatly influenced Burma's economy. The economy of new-born Burma has had two tasks, namely, to reconstruct the bombed, devastated areas and to increase production to meet the military demand. This new production consisted of the adjustment and maintenance of communication lines in the hinterland such as railways, highways and airfields and the supplying of provisions for the Japanese Forces stationed in Burma. Considerable productive power was required to fulfill this new demand and a great portion of Burmese economy had to be allotted for this purpose for some time.

Faces Shipping Shortage

Being situated in the western frontier of Greater East Asia, new-born Burma has found difficulty in the lack of shipping for her exports. This has been particularly so in communication with Japan and other parts of Greater East Asia. Thus, from the early stage of the war, Burma had to solve her own problem of finding her own equipment and raw materials on the spot and of establishing her own independent structure. Burma has long been exploited by the British and her economy had been checked and restrained to the stage of a backward agricultural nation. She became a raw material producing country and also a market for finished manufactured goods, particularly as a supplementary part of the British colonial economy. Thus, 71 per cent of her population had been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. She possessed 10 million cattle and 700,000 cattle-drawn vehicles. She produced in abundance such farm products as rice, cotton and oil-yielding crops. The development of her modern industries had been frustrated by Britain. Burma had such industries as rice polishing, oil refining, lumber manufacturing, railway and inland and river transportation, primary preparation of raw materials, match manufacturing, cement manufacturing, spinning, oil pressing, sugar manufacturing and other light industries all in their infant stage. Other industries were negligible so that the domestic demand was met by the handicraft industries and imports. Thus, Burma depended much on her foreign trade. Her principal exports were rice, teak, cotton yarn, iron ores and petroleum, their total volume being between 60 and 100 per cent of the total production. Such export items constituted about 90 per cent of the total exports. Her principal imports consisted of textile goods, salt, hemp, coal, machinery, fur goods and other miscellaneous items, their total constituting between 75 and 100 per cent of the entire domestic demands. The number of import items were many and sundry and 80 per cent of her foreign trade was carried on with India and other British possessions. The only products that satisfied the domestic demand entirely during peace time were rice, teak and petroleum. This shows how greatly Burmese economy depended on the trade with British possessions.

Faced Gigantic Task

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Burma's modern industrial establishments were destroyed by the retreating British and Indian forces as well as by the Chungking troops and her communication with India and other British possessions was cut off. Thus, Burma was left in a primitive industrial state with hardly any means of self-sustenance. Burma faced the task of restoring her damaged modern industrial establishments in spite of the difficulty of securing materials and of establishing other new industries for the ultimate purpose of creating a self-sufficient economic structure.

Under great difficulties caused by the enemy's constant bombing, Burmese economy had to carry out two big tasks, namely, the establishment of new production to meet the war demand and the creation of an autonomous economic structure of self-sufficiency. The insurmountable difficulty of carrying out these two tasks will be appreciated fully when the defective nature of the former Burmese economy is taken into consideration. The conditions for the execution of these two tasks were: the utilization of the seized enemy property, the possibility of elevating the labor efficiency of the Burmese people and the restriction of living conditions of the Burmese people to cope with the war needs. In other words, when the Japanese Forces made their advance into Burma, a large stock of the enemy's materials was seized. Secondly, the labor efficiency of the Burmese had been extremely small and there was a great possibility of elevating their industrial efficiency. Thirdly, due to the easiness of making a living which is characteristic of the southern regions and also to the Burmese people's attitude of resignation coming from their belief in Buddhism, the Burmese people have had an ample supply of such materials as rice, edible oils, salt and cotton so that they were able to bear a wartime restriction of living conditions to a considerable degree.

Rise of Joint Enterprises

With such aims the economy of Burma had to be adjusted. She has succeeded in building new communication lines, providing supplies to the troops, and in restoring the damaged modern industries as well as in establishing the following new industrial enterprises: hemp bag manufacturing, tanning industry, caustic soda manufacturing, paint, manufacture of cigarettes and the making of substitute cement. Burma also started a fishing industry. She has succeeded in all of these enterprises under the most difficult circumstances. She established a system of reciprocal trade by supplying goods to the farmers in return for farm products; evacuated her industrial establishments away from enemy raids; and undertook other needed industrial measures in all of which she has had a measure of success. However, she did not wholly overcome the various difficulties involved and she faced various new privations. Together with the natural decrease of the seized enemy stock, she was confronted with the following problems: a draught in 1943 which was the greatest in 60 years, reduction in the amount of farm products during 1942 and 1943, labor shortage and decrease in the number of domestic cattle, considerable rise of prices, increased issue of currencies, spread of speculation into daily necessities and the rise of the inflation phenomena, etc. All these adverse factors proved great impediments to the new production plans and to stabilization of the people's living and their contribution might have resulted not only in the increase in the number of economic crimes but also in the reduction of the Burmese people's reliance on Japan. But at this critical juncture there appeared a formidable factor that came to overcome these difficulties and prevented the apprehended grave consequences. I refer to the Agricultural Promotion Association which was created in Burma in the early part of 1944 as a cooperative Burmese movement with Japan. This movement spontaneously rose from among the populace of Burma and was not created by the Burmese Government authorities. I shall roughly describe the birth and activities of this new movement whose fruits and character are worthy of special notice.

In November, 1943, four months after the declaration of independence by Burma the head of the Dobama Synyetha Party, in cooperation with the secretary of the same party, organized more than 50 farmers of the Taton district for the purpose of stabilizing the livelihood of farmers and called the new organization the Taton Prefectural Agricultural Promotion Association. The newly organized association appealed to the farmers of the prefecture to supply vegetables and firewood to the military troops. In January 1944, the adviser to the Dobama Synyetha Party of Moulmein Prefecture established a similar farm organization after the fashion of the Taton organization and named it the Moulmein Agricultural Promotion Association. In April, the same year, with the rapid development of these two associations, another organization was created in Pegu Prefecture. All these organizations carried on a movement for turning in farm products and, with the whole-hearted support of the farmers, made a phenomenal advance in their activities and movement. By August 1944, the members of these associations totaled 18,000 in Moulmein Prefecture, 12,000 in Taton Prefecture and 5,000 in Pegu Prefecture. The geographical distribution of the members were 80 per cent in Moulmein Prefecture, 60 per cent in Taton Prefecture and 40 per cent in Pegu Prefecture. The goods turned in included the following: rice, vegetables, meat, salted fish, firewood, hand-loomed textiles, nails, substitute hemp bags, oxen carts, straw ropes, poultry and domestic fowls, and substitute cement manufactured in joint enterprise with Japanese industrialists.

(To Be Concluded)

YAMAGA-SOKO ON BUSHIDO

Precepts For Behavior of Samurai Are Stated

By AMANOGAWA

III

A samurai should prudently observe the "way of giving and receiving anything," which is practised in accordance with the relationship between lord and subject or between the superior and the inferior as also with the etiquette between friends in their association. The law says: "No samurai will come to a troop which has no properties; no warrior will go to an army which gives no reward. A fragrant bait calls a charm-fish; there is always a forlorn hope where there is a heavy reward offered." And again: A fish is pulled up by the line of a bait it eats; a samurai is devoted to a lord on account of the stipend he receives." It is an old custom to invite men by means of a stipend. However rich or wealthy one may be, one will have no soldiers coming submissively if no reward is given them. Only, they are lowly and solitary. If they are given beyond their duties, the properties will run low while the stipends will be insufficient, making it difficult to strengthen the military defenses. It is in the way of the samurai, therefore, to estimate their receipts and disbursements, consider their extent and degree and then offer gifts or allowances accordingly. Great care has to be exercised, in accordance with justice and reason, in making a gift or allowance, or else no patriotic samurai will come. The Classics say: "Treasures should not be offered in the employment of a samurai, for even a beggar will not accept insipid food." We have to be careful about this. It will be all right to receive any gift, be it valuable or not, if so doing is morally right, but no stipend, even if it is weighty like a thousand gongs or precious like a territory, should be accepted if its acceptance violates a code or justice. A samurai in employment who craves for a gift of any form on top of his regular stipend or allowance, outsteps his lot or exceeds his due. Possibly he desires to get filthy lucre or else he is close-fisted and wants to amass property with which to build himself a mansion. It is a departure from justice in either case. A samurai should be discreet in receiving anything as well as in making a gift. We have the saying: "A samurai should better be over-generous than strive up a fortune."

The affinity of [illegible] is [illegible] and spontaneous in the way of Heaven, and succeeds generation after generation in the blood vessels. What is more important in the human relation? If, after we pass on, any of our successors have dissolute habits, the family will cease to exist and its succession be discontinued. Why should we not give posterity precepts worthy of our great parental love? Daijobu (manly warrior) is regarded as the most heroic of samurai, and so he is neither heroic nor humane on the part of a samurai to be too much influenced by the sense of love and favor to leave precepts of faith and bravery to his descendants. A man receives power naturally and spontaneously in his childhood when his wisdom and knowledge have not as yet taken shape. He learns and is instructed day by day and month after month, till he learns how to discern good from bad, and then he has to exercise discretion. Chang Hangchu says: "Men and women of today are arrogant and haughty, petted and spoilt from their childhood and they grow up to be vicious and wolfish." Again he says: "A child too much loved is to be instructed in an arrogant child." In his precepts for posterity, a samurai should emphasize the rectification of knowledge, the cultivation of courage and good faith in everything. When their knowledge develops, right should be discriminated from wrong, and courage be cultivated by warning against evil and promoting justice. They should entertain no fear or timidity, commit nothing fraudulent, be it ever so trifle, play always at the art of bow and arrow and the bamboo-horse, and talk nothing but which accords military justice and decorum. With their energy in full swing, their passions have to be controlled and literature taught to them. When, however, they commit the folly of much memorization and recitation of learning or are given to literary writing, they forget Japanese manners in favor of foreign style. The Ming-tao says: "A hobby in general weakens patriotic ambition, which gradually dies of itself when a man is fondly addicted even to letters." Each man has natural endowments and he has to be instructed and trained according to its nature and degree. When he is well versed in language, a teacher is selected for him and a friend is sought for association in order to prevent the degradation of his personality. The relation between a teacher and a pupil should be based on strong respect and veneration on the part of the latter. Military books and tactical writings should be placed at a place free from defile and dirt, and every time they are studied, the mouth must be cleanly washed. A teacher should be respected like a father or an elder brother.

Instruction for Women

The instruction for women requires discretion and prudence. Indolence and effeminacy seem to be the object of its accepted methods, which is a great mistake. Why should they be educated to be indolent and effeminate while they have to attend their [illegible] affairs on behalf of their samurai husbands, who are too busy in their official duties to look after their own families? A samurai knows little of his own family. [illegible] talks no more about the outside, making distinction between affairs indoors and outdoors, by confining herself at home. A man and a woman should have no common coat-rack, nor will she put her dress on his coat-hanger. The father-in-law and the mother-in-law should observe their respective ways distinctly. Many a woman chose death before injustice and died for the cause of honor during the Han and Tang dynasties in China. The wives of many warriors of this country (Japan) remained faithful to honor in the ups and downs of their lords or kept their faith unimpaired at the time when their existence was threatened, some fighting against rebels and others falling beneath the sword of the enemy. How can such devotion to justice and such adherence to chastity be fostered by the teachings of indolence and effeminacy? For, woman is, as a rule, of a yin (negative) character with a delicate physical constitution and a submissive mind by nature; hence in submission lies her merit and in quick resolution her order. Everything indecent or obscene should be avoided in play or talk, but the right way of justice be taught and the principles of ideograph representing "bu" in its true sense be instructed. (The Chinese ideograph, "bu", consists etymologically of two ideographs, namely, "weapon," and "to stop," and according to the Chinese lexicographers, it implies "to stop a weapon," or "to stop the abusive use of a sword.") Then the True Way of conjugal relations between man and wife will be well expounded and the Great Road of human morals be fully clarified.

(End)

The Difference

A woman, hearing a commotion in a neighbor's house looked in at the door. On the floor was a small boy near the remains of a large cake.

"What's the matter," asked the visitor. "Too much cake?"

"No!," protested the boy. "There can't never be too much cake. It must be that there aren't enough boys."